

Bird fruit preferences match the frequency of fruit colours in tropical Asia

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Appendix S1. Fruit preferences by individuals of hand-raised birds

Table S1-1. Summary of artificial fruit colour preference by individuals of hand-raised *Pycnonotus jocosus*, *P. aurigaster*, and *Megalaima asiatica*

Species	Colour	Individual												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>P. jocosus</i>	black													
	red	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	yellow													
	green													
	blue													
<i>P. aurigaster</i>	black	✓												
	red	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
	yellow	✓	✓							✓	✓			
	green													
	blue			✓			✓						✓	
<i>M. asiatica</i>	black													
	red	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	yellow										✓			
	green													
	blue									✓				

✓: preferred at $P < 0.01$ level (ANOVA followed by multiple Bonferroni-corrected two sample T-tests). Each individuals repeat 8 times.

Table S1-2. Natural fruit colour preference by individuals of hand-raised *Pycnonotus jocosus*, *P. aurigaster*, and *Megalaima asiatica*

Species	Color	Individual											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>P. jocosus</i>	black	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√
	red	√	√		√			√				√	
	yellow												
	green												
	blue												
<i>P. aurigaster</i>	black	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√
	red												
	yellow												
	green												
	blue												
<i>M. asiatica</i>	black	√		√	√	√			√	√	√		
	red		√		√	√	√	√					
	yellow												
	green												
	blue												

√: preferred at $P < 0.01$ level (ANOVA followed by multiple Bonferroni-corrected two sample T-tests). Each individuals repeat 9 times.

Appendix S2. Fruit preferences by individuals of wild-caught birds

Table S2-1. Artificial fruit colour preference by individuals of wild-caught *Pycnonotus jocosus*, *P. aurigaster*, *P. melanicterus* and *Megalaima asiatica*

Species	Color	Individual									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>P. jocosus</i>	black								✓		
	red	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	yellow										
	green										
	blue										
<i>P. aurigaster</i>	black										
	red	✓			✓	✓	✓				
	yellow		✓					✓			
	green										
	blue			✓							
<i>P. melanicterus</i>	black					✓					
	red	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		
	yellow	✓					✓	✓			
	green										
	blue			✓							

✓: preferred at $P < 0.01$ level (ANOVA followed by multiple Bonferroni-corrected two sample T-tests). Each individuals repeat 6 times. **Note:** no artificial food consumed by *M. asiatica*.

Table S2-2. Natural fruit colour preference by individuals of wild-caught *Pycnonotus jocosus*, *P. aurigaster*, *P. melanicterus* and *Megalaima asiatica*

Species	Color	Individual									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>P. jocosus</i>	black	√		√		√					
	red		√	√	√		√	√	√	√	
	yellow									√	√
	green										
	blue										
<i>P. aurigaster</i>	black	√			√	√	√				
	red	√	√			√					
	yellow										
	green										
	blue					√					
<i>P. melanicterus</i>	black			√			√	√	√	√	
	red	√	√		√			√			
	yellow							√			
	green										
	blue			√							
<i>M. asiatica</i>	black			√	√	√					
	red	√				√					
	yellow										
	green										
	blue			√							

√: preferred at $P < 0.01$ level (ANOVA followed by multiple Bonferroni-corrected two sample T-tests). Each individuals repeat 8 times.

Appendix S3. First fruit eaten by individuals of hand-raised birds

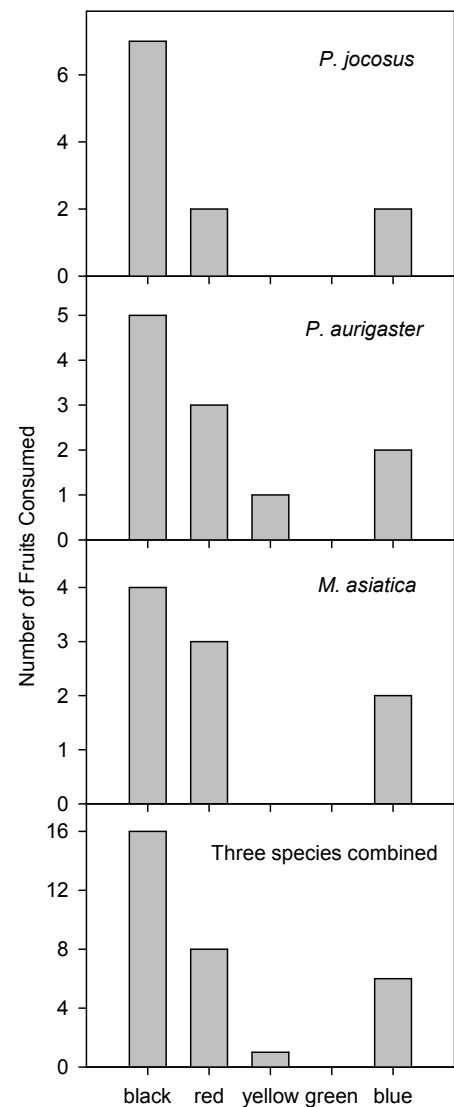


Fig. The first fruit eaten by individuals of naïve birds. *P. jocosus* 11 individuals, *P. aurigaster* 11 individuals, *M. asiatica* 9 individuals. When data of the species combined, naïve birds have a strong preference for black fruits (Chi-square test: $\chi^2 = 26.58$, $df = 4$, $P < 0.001$)